DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 102 452 CG 009 524

AUTHOR Hoelcle, Larene N.
TITLE The University Experience: Follow-up...1967 Freshmen in 1973. A Biography of a Class Study.
INSTITUTION State Univ. of New York, Buffalo. Student Testing and Research Office.
PUB DATE Aug 74
NOTE 81p.
AVAILABLE FROM Student Testing and Research, 316 Harriman Library, SUNY/B, Buffalo, New York 14214

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 HC-$4.43 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS Adults; Attitudes; *College Students; Followup Studies; Higher Education; *Human Living; *Individual Development; *Longitudinal Studies; Research Projects; *Student Experience

ABSTRACT

This report is the second in a projected series reporting data from a 10-year longitudinal study of a random sample of 100 students in the 1967 entering freshman class at the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY/B). The report is based on responses to a questionnaire administered in 1973, six years after the project was initiated. Fifty-four of the original 100 members of the group completed and returned their questionnaires. Questions concerned life experiences of the year, including marital status, family life, interpersonal relationships, educational and vocational experience, leisure activities, and personal satisfactions and dissatisfactions. Most of the respondents had earned a baccalaureate degree and a few had completed some post-baccalaureate study. Two-thirds were engaged in some educational persuits, either toward a degree or for their individual self-development. Nearly everybody was working, part-time or full-time. A majority enjoyed their work, and more than half reported that their undergraduate studies were relevant to their job. Respondents generally felt good about themselves and reported personal satisfaction with their jobs, themselves, their families and other interpersonal relationships. Personal dissatisfactions stemmed from the same general concerns of self and job, and included as well their academic pursuits. (Author/PC)

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A Biography of a Class Study

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the university experience

Follow-up...

1967 Freshmen in 1973

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THE UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE

Follow-up...1967 Freshmen in 1973

Larene Nichols Hoelcle

Student Testing and Research

State University of New York at Buffalo

August 1974

I've done an about-face. I went from a semi-hippie (complete with the uniform) to a straight teacher (complete with the uniform). I'm happy with my home, husband , and usually with my job, but there are a lot of things I want - and I'm beginning to feel my age. I want it all now.

Things move much more rapidly than I expected. I have little free time and I find myself running at top speed just to remain in the same place - but despite my continued complaints to my wife and friends - I enjoy it to a fantastic degree. I find myself changing almost daily. Rather than wondering about what or where I'll be next year I find myself wondering what I'll be like tomorrow...

At this point I am waiting to see if anything may come up which will give me a specific direction for my life. Until I find it, I will wait and take things as they come, as I am pretty easy to please.

I have gone through many changes. I expected I would be on the way to my Master's Degree. Not so. I expected financial solvency, not so! A light emotional year - not so!... I have grown much in a short time - maybe more than most persons grow in their lifetime. I am - because I am more aware of me - a better person.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is grateful for the assistance of the following people:

Helen S. Wyant, Research Director and General Editor, who edited the manuscript, and gave overall direction to the longitudinal study of which this report is a part.

Mary Lou Farr who developed the code, coded the data, and provided the author with valuable insights into the study and the student subjects.

Cindi Lawlor, Dolores LeFevre and Dorothy Irr who ably and patiently prepared the manuscript.

The former SUNY/B students, whose response to a lengthy and demanding questionnaire made this report possible.

FOREWORD

Rapid growth, with its attendant protest and disruption, accompanied by great competition for admission and financial support, characterized the university environment in the late 1960's as 1967 freshmen undertook their undergraduate careers. While they were yet in college, expansion, made possible by federal and state funds, came to a halt, partly because of the violence on this and other university campuses, and the competition for admission in graduate and professional schools increased. Competition also characterized the job market in the early 1970's when the majority of the sample were entering the world of work. Socially, this era marked a time of great experimentation with new life styles, as many sought alternatives to middle class jobs, marriage and child rearing.

How do young men and women adjust to an increasingly complex society? What is important in their lives? How do they use their education? How satisfied are they with their families, their jobs, themselves? To the extent that it can be determined, what is the impact of the university experience on their lives?

In an attempt to answer these and other pertinent questions about SUNY/B students, in 1964 University Research, now Student Testing and Research, initiated a developmental research project entitled A Biography of a Class. The purpose of this project is to describe characteristics of SUNY/B students to faculty, administration and other students, and to contribute to existing knowledge of personal, social, intellectual and vocational development during the early adult years.

Research began with the 1964-65 Freshman Class. To date, seven series of census reports for the 1964 through 1970 freshman classes, collectively entitled Freshman Class Status Reports, four survey reports of

graduating classes 1969 to 1973, five interview studies of the 1966 freshmen, and one interview study of 1967 freshmen have been published.*

The sample of 1967 freshmen was the second group to be selected as participants in an eleven-year longitudinal study. The first was selected from the 1966 freshman class. Each sample has been interviewed or contacted by questionnaire yearly. Data from the second group will be used to test hypotheses developed from study of the first group. This report is the second in a projected series based on data from the 1967 freshman class. Its purpose is to present the descriptions given by these study participants, portraying various aspects of their lives from spring, 1972, to spring, 1973. This and future reports will endeavor to add a dimension of understanding to our knowledge of young adult growth and development during these often excruciatingly interesting times.

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*A list of these reports, with a brief description of their contents, is available upon request from Student Testing and Research, 316 Harriman Library, SUNY/B, Buffalo, New York 14214.

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CHAPTER 1

METHOD

This report is one of a series presenting results of a longitudinal study of State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY/B) students, based on two samples of 100 students stratified by sex and residence and selected from two incoming freshman classes - the first in 1966, the second in 1967. The project includes for each sample: five interviews - one in each semester of the freshman year and one in each of three succeeding years - plus six questionnaires, one during each of the six years thereafter. All members are retained in the samples for the full ten years whether they transfer to another school, drop out, fail to complete an interview or questionnaire, or continue in school and/or with the project. The design also incorporates demographic and biographical data which were collected in the summer preceding each sample's freshman year. These include such information as parents' education and employment, family income, high school GPA and activities, work preferences, as well as attitudes, opinions, propensities and aspirations. It is anticipated that analyses of these data will contribute to a better understanding of major influences on young adult development.

SAMPLE

Of the 100 students in the original 1967 sample, fifty-four responded to the 1973 questionnaire. In spite of the relatively small return, the data were judged to be of sufficient interest to warrant reporting. Although the sample is no longer representative of the 1967 SUNY/B freshmen, it provides some insight about an important period in the lives of fifty-four young men and women six years after they began their college experience.

A comparison of the composition of the original 1967 sample and the 1973 respondents by sex and original residence status is presented in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1 COMPOSITION OF 1967 SAMPLE AND 1973 SAMPLE, BY SEX AND ORIGINAL RESIDENCE STATUS

	SAMPLES					
	1967 SAMPLE N=100			1973 RESPONDENTS N=54		
RESIDENCE STATUS	Men	Women	*Total*	Men	Women	*Total*
Resident in 1967	34	25	*59*	26	30	*56*
Commuter in 1967	23	18	*41*	20	24	*44*
TOTAL	*57*	*43*		*46*	*54*	

The ratio of men to women is nearly reversed in the 1973 response group. Compared with the 1967 figures, there were eleven percent fewer men and eleven percent more women in the 1973 group. Overall the proportions of percentages of residents to commuters in the two groups are similar.

Half of the 1967 Residents responded to the 1973 questionnaire, as did three-fifths of the Commuters (Table 1.2). Considerably larger proportions of women than men in both categories responded in 1973.

TABLE 1.2 PROPORTION OF 1973 RESPONDENTS FROM EACH 1967 SEX/RESIDENCE GROUP

	SEX		
RESIDENCE STATUS	MEN	WOMEN	*TOTAL*
Resident in 1967	41	64	*50*
Commuter in 1967	48	72	*59*
TOTAL	*46*	*67*	

Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the findings due to the low response rate among both Commuter and Resident men, fewer than half of whom replied.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The 1973 questionnaire for this group was identical to the one sent to the sample of 1966 freshmen in 1972, six years after each group's initial interview. Many of the questions on the ten-page questionnaire were open-ended to allow for freedom of response and to permit unique responses. The questions were designed to elicit information concerning personal interests and experiences, educational pursuits, vocational and avocational involvement, and personal satisfactions and dissatisfactions. Some of these questions have been asked members of both samples in previous years so that comparisons can be made between the two groups and within groups over time. A copy of the questionnaire is presented in Apprendix A.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSES

Each response to each question was noted, and all responses were used as the bases for the classifications which were developed. Three members of the research staff independently classified the responses and together reached agreement on the final coding. In this study most questions asked and responses obtained can be discussed in terms of the following five dimensions:

Personal(self-development) - concerned with self, feelings, capacities, needs, identity, maturity, values and goals.

Academic/Intellectual - pertains to intellectual interests, academic experiences, and educational pursuits, including degrees earned or sought, majors, and courses.

Vocational - concerned with job or career.

Social (interpersonal) - concerned with interpersonal experiences, understanding of others, and the quality of relationships with friends of both sex.

Family (parental and marital) - pertains to relationships with and attitudes and feelings about, parents, siblings, marriage, spouse and children.

As the longitudinal study progressed, each of the several dimensions attained greater or lesser importance at different times in the early adult lives of the participants. In 1973, personal and social dimensions continued to be emphasized. The academic dimension focused more on involvement in various educational pursuits and degrees and less on faculty, administration, courses, major, and university function and environment. The vocational and family areas received greater attention as many of these men and women began to establish their careers and families.

ORGANIZATION OF RESULTS

The four chapters in which the data are reported encompass the dimensions outlined above: 1. Home, family and interpersonal relationships; 2. Education, including past and present pursuits; 3. Vocations, including both what the respondents were doing and how they felt about it; and 4. Personal perspectives, concerning interests, sources of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, and hindsight relative to university experiences.

These data are reported in text and tables. The dimensions of participant responses and the corresponding proportions of responses in each dimension are reported in the tables. In most tables, data are reported in terms of percent in order to compare groups with unlike numerical membership.

Finally, quotations illustrative of various themes and dimensions are interposed. These quotations are edited only to assure clarity. For the most part grammar, punctuation and style are untouched.

INTERPRETATION OF TABLES

Categories in some of the tables are mutually exclusive, e.g., a person either was married or was not. However, many questions allowed multiple responses; several general interests could be expressed, or one person might be involved in more than one educational pursuit. Because of this variation, the total number of responses to a particular question may exceed the total number of respondents (the "N" of the table), and the sum of percentages may exceed 100%. Percentages are based on the total sample (N=54) unless otherwise noted. Total percentages, but not numbers, are presented in *script*. Comparisons among single and married men and women are made in the text only when differences of ten percent or more were revealed in the tabulation.

Because of the small number in the sample, it was originally intended to report data only by sex or by marital status, thereby providing a minimum of twenty-three respondents in each group. However, analyses by sex/marital status revealed interesting interaction effects and indicated that, in many cases, report by sex or marital status alone would be misleading. Therefore, in spite of the small numbers involved, sex/marital status data are reported in a number of the tables as well as in the text. They are presented only as interesting observations - not as data to be generalized to any larger population.

TERMINOLOGY

To eliminate the repeated use of percentages in the text, the following terms are used to denote a corresponding range of percentages:

Most = more than 75%
Many = 50% - 75%
Some = 25% - 50%
A few, a number = Fewer than 25%

When proportions are used in the discussion, they are sometimes approximate, but always within two percent of the actual proportion in the table.

Passages in *script* are quotations; some are questions asked and others are participant responses. In the text, response categories are denoted by the use of upper and lower case letters.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Several factors limit the generalizability of the study. Of primary concern is the low response rate, especially among the men, which has changed the proportion of women to men in the sample and rendered the sample no longer representative of the original group. Conclusions cannot be assumed to be true for the entire 1967 group much less for the freshman class they originally represented.

No statistical tests were attempted on these data because of the small numbers within the response group when sex and marital status categories were differentiated. Simple proportions were studied and served as the basis for the assertion that one group more often than another responded in certain ways.

The free response format, which provides opportunities for unique answers and assures richness of data, has limitations as well. All that can be said about these responses is that a certain proportion of respondents reported a given perspective or activity. It cannot be assumed that one group would not have agreed with others who responded differently if limited choices had been offered or answers suggested to the respondents from among which they could choose in muliple-choice or true-false format.

CHAPTER 2

HOME, FAMILY AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Among the members of the 1973 sample, all had come to SUNY/B from within New York State -- thirteen percent from Upstate New York*, and about equal proportions of the remainder of the respondents from Buffalo and New York City (Table 2.1). Six years later, thirty percent of the respondents were living in other states. A third lived in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area, a fifth in the New York City area and seventeen percent lived in Upstate New York.

Two-thirds of the former Commuters and fifty-seven percent of the former Residents from Upstate New York lived in their 1967 home areas in 1973, as did forty percent of the group who had come from New York City. In all, fifty-four percent of the respondents remained in their 1967 home area.

Seventeen percent of the respondents had moved from one location to another within New York State. Three of the twenty-four former Commuters had moved to various Upstate locations, but none to the New York City area. Three of the thirty Residents who came to Buffalo from other parts of the state in 1967 were living in Buffalo in 1973, two from New York City and one from Upstate New York. Four of the twenty-three Residents from New York City had moved within the state, two to Buffalo and two Upstate, and two of the seven Residents from Upstate areas had moved within the state, one to Buffalo and one to another Upstate location.

Thirty percent [illegible]he respondents were living outside of New York State in 1973. This included five of the former Commuters, two men and three women, and one man from among the former Upstate New York Residents.

---

*Definition of Geographic areas are provided in Table 2.1

TABLE 2.1 LOCATION OF HOMES OF 1973 RESPONDENTS IN 1967 AND 1973, BY SEX N=54

(Table contains the Number of responses in each category, and percents of totals only.)

LOCATION	1967 RESIDENCE STATUS: 1967 COMMUTERS Men N=11	Women N=13	Total N=24	%	1967 RESIDENTS FROM NEW YORK CITY Men N=10	Women N=13	Total N=23	%	1967 RESIDENTS FROM UPSTATE NEW YORK Men N=4	Women N=3	Total N=7	%	TOTAL Men N=25	%	Women N=29	%	Total N=54	%
1967 HOMES																		
Buffalo*	11	13	24										*11*		*13*		*24*	*44*
New York City$^{\tau}$					10	13	23						*10*		*13*		*23*	*43*
Upstate New York$^{\partial}$									4	3	7		*4*		*3*		*7*	*13*
Out of State													*0*		*0*		*0*	
1973 HOMES																		
Buffalo*	7	9	16	*67*	2		2	*9*	1		1	*14*	*10*	*40*	*9*	*31*	*19*	*35*
New York City$^{\tau}$					4	5	9	*39*		1	1	*14*	*4*	*16*	*6*	*21*	*10*	*19*
Upstate New York$^{\partial}$	2	1	3	*13*	1	1	2	*9*	2	2	4	*57*	*5*	*20*	*4*	*14*	*9*	*17*
Out of State	2	3	5	*21*	3	7	10	*43*	1		1	*14*	*6*	*24*	*10*	*34*	*16*	*30*

* *Buffalo area includes Erie and Niagara Counties.*

$^{\tau}$ *New York City area combines metropolitan New York and Long Island.*

$^{\partial}$ *Upstate New York includes all of New York State excluding Buffalo and New York City areas.*

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Ten of the Residents from New York City, including over half the women, had moved out of state.

A few differences in mobility can be noted with respect to marital status. Among the former Commuters, four-fifths of those who had married and half of those who remained single lived in the Buffalo area in 1973. A third of the single ones, but none of those who married, were living in upstate New York. Among the former Residents, half of those who had remained single but fewer than a quarter of those who had married, lived in their home areas in 1973. Generally, Commuters who married settled in the Buffalo area more often than those who remained single. Residents who married more often than those who stayed single left their 1967 home area.

Greater mobility can be expected from the respondents as many complete advanced degrees and training programs, and embark upon careers.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Respondents were asked to describe their living arrangements in terms of setting and persons sharing their living space, and to report their feelings about these arrangements (Table 2.2).

Setting

In 1973, most of the respondents were living in apartments or flats. These included all but one of the married respondents and all but one of those who were living alone or with friends of the same or opposite sex. Seventeen percent lived in houses, all but one with parent(s), and a few lived in dorms or rooms.

Persons Sharing Living Arrangements

All the married respondents were living with their spouses and/or children. A fifth of the sample were single and living alone. A similar proportion, all women, were living with friends of the same or opposite sex, and single men more often than single women reported living with parents, siblings, or both.

TABLE 2.2 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS: SETTING, PERSONS AND FEELINGS, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS N=54

SETTING	MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: SINGLE Men N=11	SINGLE Women N=20	SINGLE *Total N=31*	MARRIED Men N=14	MARRIED Women N=9	MARRIED *Total N=23*	*TOTAL Men N=25*	*TOTAL Women N=29*	*Total N=54*
Apartment/Flat	36	80	*65*	100	89	*96*	*72*	*83*	*78*
House	46	15	*26*		11	*4*	*20*	*14*	*17*
Dorm	9	5	*6*				*4*	*3*	*4*
Room	9		*3*				*4*		*2*

MARITAL STATUS AND PERSON(S)	SEX: Men N=25	Women N=29	*Total N=54*
Married			
Spouse and/or Children	56	31	*43*
Single			
Alone	16	21	*19*
Friend(s) same sex		24	*13*
Friend(s) opposite sex		10	*6*
Parent(s)	8	3	*6*
Parent(s) and Sibling(s)	8		*4*
Sibling(s)	4		*2*
Other	4	7	*6*
No Response	4	3	*4*

FEELINGS	MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: SINGLE Men N=11	SINGLE Women N=20	SINGLE *Total N=31*	MARRIED Men N=14	MARRIED Women N=9	MARRIED *Total N=23*	*TOTAL Men N=25*	*TOTAL Women N=29*	*Total N=54*
Great	9	25	*19*		33	*13*	*4*	*28*	*17*
Good or Content	9	25	*19*	50	11	*35*	*32*	*21*	*36*
OK	27	10	*16*	21	22	*22*	*24*	*14*	*19*
Mixed	36	30	*32*	14	11	*13*	*24*	*24*	*24*
Dislike or Strained	18	10	*13*	7	11	*9*	*12*	*10*	*11*
No Response				7	11	*9*	*4*	*3*	*4*

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Feelings About Living Arrangements

When all the responses concerning living arrangements and the feelings about those arrangements were taken together, few meaningful relationships were evident. Peoples' feelings were not necessarily related to their place of residence or the persons with whom they lived.

Single men were less likely than others to express clearly positive feelings about their living arrangements, reporting those arrangements to be OK, or expressing Mixed feelings about them. Single women and married men were more likely than others to report feeling Good or Content about their living arrangements, and women, single and married, were more likely than men to feel Great about their living arrangements. A larger proportion of men than women reported their living conditions to be Good or OK.

> *I live alone in a studio apartment -- and I must say I decorated it nicely. Of course, I would like a bigger apartment but I like living without a female roommate and without my parents. I would appreciate a real kitchen. (I have no counter space.)*

> *A wonderful place -- we have a yard, a tree-lined street, the park nearby -- friends upstairs -- neighbors who are friendly but not nosey.*

Single people were more likely than married ones to have Mixed feelings. It is interesting that most of those who reported living alone had mixed feelings about the arrangement, wanting both companionship and privacy.

> *I've been living here now for 2 1/2 months and I find the privacy both good and bad. I need the quiet and calmness but sometimes I long for the closeness of living with others. This is the first time I've ever lived alone and, so far, the good outweighs the bad.*

Comments referred to many different situations and feelings. The most frequent ones were from over half the married respondents who said they wanted or planned to buy a house. Single people, when discussing their living arrangements, were most likely to cite their need for privacy, the relations with their neighbors or roommates, their location, or their need for companionship and freedom.

MARITAL STATUS

Many of the group were married and some had children by 1973. Others remained single. How did the respondents feel about their marital status, and what influenced those feelings? What were their feelings about parenthood? Were these perspectives of marriage and family different for men and women?

The largest proportion of the sample were single women, followed at some distance by married men; these groups account for sixty-three percent of the sample (Table 2.3). It is interesting to note that among these respondents, the Residents in 1967 were more likely to remain single, and the Commuters generally have married. Two-thirds of the women respondents were single, while a majority of the men were married. Similarly, about two-thirds of the single respondents were women and three-fifths of the married respondents were men.

TABLE 2.3 MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX AND 1967 RESIDENCE STATUS N=54

	MARITAL STATUS AND SEX								
	SINGLE			MARRIED			TOTAL		
1967 RESIDENCE STATUS	Men N=11	Women W=20	*Total N=31*	Men N=14	Women N=9	*Total N=23*	*Men N=25*	*Women N=29*	*Total N=54*
Resident (N=30)	73	65	*68*	43	33	*39*	*56*	*55*	*56*
Commuter (N=24)	27	35	*32*	57	67	*61*	*44*	*45*	*44*
Percent of Men	44			56					
Percent of Women		69			31				
Percent of Total			*56*			*43*	*46*	*54*	

Feelings About Marital Status

Three-fourths of the married group but only one-fourth of the single group considered their marital status to be Very Good or Great (Table 2.4). Married men were most likely to be in this group. A fourth of the sample found their status to be Good for Now, Convenient or Satisfying; this included primarily single respondents, and a higher proportion of women than men. Mixed feelings were expressed by seventeen percent of the group, most frequently by single people. A few women, married and single, said they were unhappy.

TABLE 2.4 FEELINGS ABOUT MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS N=54

	MARITAL STATUS AND SEX								
	SINGLE			MARRIED			*TOTAL*		
FEELINGS	Men N=11	Women N=20	*Total N=31*	Men N=14	Women N=9	*Total N=23*	*Men N=25*	*Women N=29*	*Total N=54*
Positive	63	65	*65*	86	78	*83*	*76*	*69*	*72*
Very good, Great Good for now/ Convenient/ Satisfying	27	25	26	79	67	74	56	38	46
	36	40	39	7	11	9	20	31	26
Mixed	18	25	*23*	7	11	*9*	*12*	*21*	*17*
Negative	9	10	*9*		11	*4*	*4*	*10*	*8*
Dislike/Unhappy/ Miserable		10	6		11	4		10	6
Lonely	9		3				4		2
No Response	9		*3*	7		*4*	*8*		*4*

Single Life

Fifty-seven percent of the 1973 respondents were single, and two-thirds of this group were content with their status, about forty percent indicating it was Good for Now or Convenient, and a fourth saying it was Very Good or Great. About half of these single women and a fourth of the single men attributed their positive feelings to enjoyment of their freedom and independence and lack of readiness to settle down (Table 2.5).

TABLE 2.5

SINGLE RESPONDENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT MARITAL STATUS, BY REASONS FOR THOSE FEELINGS, BY SEX

N=31

FEELINGS ABOUT MARITAL STATUS	REASONS FOR FEELINGS: Like freedom, independence Self-interest Not ready to settle down			Would like companionship but also want freedom			Hope to find the right person to marry, share experiences			Enjoy companionship and love without marriage			TOTAL		
	SINGLE			SINGLE			SINGLE			SINGLE			SINGLE		
	Men N=11	Women N=20	*Total N=31*	Men N=11	Women N=20	*Total N=31*	Men N=11	Women N=20	*Total N=31*	Men N=11	Women N=20	*Total N=31*	*Men N=11*	*Women N=20*	*Total N=31*
Positive	27	50	*42*				36		*13*		5	*3*	*63*	*55*	*58*
Good for now/ Convenient/ Satisfying	9	30	23				27		10				36	30	32
Good/Great	18	20	19				9		3		5	3	27	25	26
Mixed				18	25	*23*							*18*	*25*	*23*
Negative							9	10	*9*				*9*	*10*	*9*
Dislike/Unhappy Miserable								10	6					10	6
Lonely							9		3				9		3
No Response													*10*	*10*	*10*
TOTAL	*27*	*50*	*42*	*18*	*25*	*23*	*45*	*10*	*23*		*5*	*3*			

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Fine. I like it that way. I am not willing to take on the responsibility of family at this time. I like the freedom and have lots of energy and exploring to do before I can take on the full time job of wife and mother.

I am satisfied with it. I am not doing anything I don't want to do. I an not unhappy and I don't have to make unreasonable compromises.

Some of the men, most of them happy with their single status, said that they hoped to find the right person to marry eventually.

I think if the right girl came along I would get married.

A fourth of the single men and women expressed mixed emotions about their single status; they wanted the companionship marriage affords, but also wanted to maintain their independence and freedom.

Ambivalent -- sometimes I feel it would be nice to build something with someone and there are times when I feel I need the freedom that my status gives if I'm to do anything significant.

A tenth of the women were distinctly unhappy with their single status, and a similar proportion of men said they were lonely.

Miserable -- I have had several bad relationships with guys and I hope soon I can find someone and get married.

Married Life

Forty-three percent of the 1973 respondents were married, and the great majorty of them were happy about it (Table 2.6). The women who reported that marriage was Good or Great explained that they enjoyed the companionship and love that marriage provides.

Great. I'm very happy being married. It's far from perfect, but I'd be bored if it were. I enjoy having a "partner", someone to share things with.

TABLE 2.6 MARRIED RESPONDENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT MARITAL STATUS, BY REASONS FOR THOSE FEELINGS, BY SEX N=23

(Percentages are based on the number of respondents who were married.)

	REASONS														
	Enjoy companionship and love within marriage			It is what I wanted/ Advantages outweigh disadvantages			Have marriage problem/ Had second thoughts			Would like companionship and freedom					
	MARRIED			MARRIED			MARRIED			MARRIED			*MARRIED*		
FEELINGS	Men N=14	Women N=9	*Total N=23*	Men N=14	Women N=9	*Total N=23*	Men N=14	Women N=9	*Total N=23*	Men N=14	Women N=9	*Total N=23*	*Men N=14*	*Women N=9*	*Total N=23*
Positive	43	67	*52*	43	11	*30*							*86*	*78*	*83*
Good/Great	43	67	52	36		22							79	67	74
Good for now/ Convenient/ Satisfying				7	11	9							7	11	9
Mixed							11	*4*		7		*4*	*7*	*11*	*9*
Negative							11	*4*						*11*	*4*
Dislike/Unhappy Miserable							11	4						11	4
No Response													*7*		*4*
TOTAL	*43*	*67*	*52*	*43*	*11*	*30*	*22*	*9*		*7*		*4*			

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I feel very happy that we both made the right decision when we got married. Each of us seems to satisfy needs which the other partner has and we thoroughly enjoy living together.

The men who reported positive feelings of Great, Good, Convenient, or Satisfying, agreed that the major reason for this was enjoyment of the companionship and love of marriage, or said that marriage was what they had wanted and its advantages outweighed its disadvantages.

Fine. Why not? I enjoy being married and feel the advantages outweigh any of the disadvantages.

I'm happy about it, as I'm going to law school and don't have the time to do a lot of everyday chores like cook for myself, keep my place clean, do laundry. I also love my wife and enjoy her companionship.

A small proportion of the respondents reported Mixed feelings about their marriages or reported that they were unhappy. Two of the latter, both women with small children, reported some marriage problems or having second thoughts about marriage generally.

I don't have a very strong marriage and since the birth of my daughter (18 mo.) things have been pretty shaky. We have spoken about divorce but never in depth. Sometimes the thought of being single, even with a baby, seems appealing.

One man expressed his ambivalence about marriage, saying that he enjoyed the companionship of marriage but wished he could maintain his freedom of action.

Activity of Spouse

The spouses of the married respondents were nearly all working, or working while attending school or homemaking. Most men reported that their wives were working, or working and homemaking. Over half the women reported that their husbands were working, a third that their husbands were working and attending school, and the rest, attending school. In all, three-fourths of the men and women reported their spouses to be working or working while attending school (Table 2.7).

TABLE 2.7 SPOUSES' ACTIVITIES, BY SEX N=23

(Percentages are based on the number of respondents who were married)

ACTIVITY	SPOUSE		*Total*
	Wife N=14	Husband N=9	*N=23*
Working	64	56	*61*
Working and attending school		33	*13*
Attending school	7	11	*9*
Working and homemaking	14		*9*
Homemaking	7		*4*
Working, attending school and homemaking	7		*4*

Feelings About Spouse's Activity

The majority of the respondents were happy with their spouses' activities. Very few respondents reported mixed or negative feelings about a spouse's activities, and half the respondents were happy about their husband's or wife's job for reasons other than the additional money the work provided.

> *I'm happy -- I want her to do what she wants -- and when she wants to get a job, I'll be happy with her choice.*

A greater proportion of men than women expressed satisfaction with the additional income a spouse could provide or reported that such working was good or convenient. More women than men were happy or unhappy because their spouses were.

> *Think it's great. Need all the money you can get "these days" you know.*
>
> *I felt that [spouse's] decision on a residency is good for both of us. It is good for him because he is doing exactly what he wants and it is good for me, too. Because of the lack of time he spends at home, I felt that I have become more independent and I'm happy about that.*
>
> *I'm very proud of her.*

All who expressed mixed feelings about their spouses' activities were among those who reported the most positive feelings about their marriages, and the sexes were about equally likely to be happy with their mates' work.

> *Very happy in one way and sorry in another. Happy because of the extra income and because she is satisfied with what she is doing. But sorry because we would like to start a family.*

Children

Twenty-two percent of the married respondents, three women and two men, had children. Their feelings about children varied widely, and included *OK, all right; one is fine, but want no more; great, terrific; have one -- want another.* Those respondents, both married and single, who did not have children, were also asked to describe and comment upon their feelings about having children. Very few single people, especially single men, responded. Those who did respond most frequently said they wanted to have children some day -- most commenting either that they liked children and considered parenthood to be part of life, or that they were putting off having their children until they were better prepared financially or emotionally to rear them.

> *I'd like some when we can better afford them (financially and time-wise). I enjoy kids both young and old and would not want to miss the opportunity to raise some of my own.*

> *I would love to have children when I am ready to assume the responsibility and when I can find the man who can father them well.*

A number of respondents, especially married and single men, reported that they did not want children, and a few others were ambivalent.

> *Kids are groovy -- sometimes. Right -- the "sometimes" isn't enough for me. Kids are the ultimate commitment. It takes real security to bring a kid into this world and think you can help him be a loving caring person.*

Right now I don't forsee having any children in the near future. I currently harbor no maternal instincts and even projecting into the future I don't feel that I would be missing anything or would feel unfulfilled if I never did become a parent.

RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS

Four questions were asked concerning the respondents' relationships with their parental families: *Please describe your interpersonal relationships with your parents; What changes have occurred in your relationships with your parents in the last two years? What influenced the change? How do you feel about the change?* When responses to these questions are compared, very few patterns emerge, and caution must be exercised in the interpretation of the responses due to the sixteen percent No-response rate among the men (Table 2.8).

Current Relationships

Nearly three-fourths of the respondents reported that their relationships with their parents were Excellent, Good or OK. This included all the married women but fewer than half of the single men. (It is possible, of course, that the eighteen percent of the single men who did not answer the question had good relationships with their parents.) A fourth of the single people, both men and women, reported their relationships to be Strained or Shallow. A few of each marital group said they had a good relationship with one parent but not the other.

Changes in Relationship

A third of the single respondents and a slightly larger proportion of the married ones, especially the married women, reported that their relationships with their parents had not changed significantly during the past two years (Table 2.9). All of these married people and three-fifths of these single ones reported positive relationships with their parents.

TABLE 2.8 RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS N=54

RELATIONSHIP	SEX AND MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE Men N=11	SINGLE Women N=20	SINGLE *Total N=31*	MARRIED Men N=14	MARRIED Women N=9	MARRIED *Total N=23*	*TOTAL Men N=25*	*TOTAL Women N=29*	*TOTAL Total N=54*
Positive	45	70	*61*	71	100	*83*	*60*	*79*	*70*
Good/get along well	9	30	23	32	67	48	24	41	33
Excellent/Close/Open	9	25	20	21	22	22	16	24	20
OK/Typical	27	15	18	14	11	13	20	14	17
Mixed	9	5	*6*	7		*4*	*8*	*3*	*6*
OK with one, but not with the other									
Negative	27	25	*26*	7		*4*	*16*	*17*	*17*
Strained/Shallow									
No Response	18		*6*	14		*9*	*16*		*7*

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TABLE 2.9

RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS, BY HOW THAT RELATIONSHIP HAS CHANGED, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

N=54

RELATIONSHIP OF SINGLE RESPONDENTS WITH THEIR PARENTS

DIRECTION AND DEGREE OF CHANGE	POSITIVE SINGLE Men N=11	POSITIVE SINGLE Women N=20	POSITIVE SINGLE Total N=31	MIXED SINGLE Men N=11	MIXED SINGLE Women N=20	MIXED SINGLE Total N=31	NEGATIVE SINGLE Men N=11	NEGATIVE SINGLE Women N=20	NEGATIVE SINGLE Total N=31	TOTAL SINGLE Men N=11	TOTAL SINGLE Women N=20	TOTAL SINGLE Total N=31
	37	45	42		5	3	18	15	16	54	65	61
Change										27	20	23
Closer/Better	27	20	23								25	16
More adult/Independent		25	16							27	20	23
More distant	9		3		5	3	18	15	16			
Little or No Change	9	25	16	9		3	9	10	10	27	35	32
No Response										18		6
TOTAL	45	70	61	9	5	6	27	25	26			

RELATIONSHIP OF MARRIED RESPONDENTS WITH THEIR PARENTS

DIRECTION AND DEGREE OF CHANGE	POSITIVE MARRIED Men N=14	POSITIVE MARRIED Women N=9	POSITIVE MARRIED Total N=23	MIXED MARRIED Men N=14	MIXED MARRIED Women N=9	MIXED MARRIED Total N=23	NEGATIVE MARRIED Men N=14	NEGATIVE MARRIED Women N=9	NEGATIVE MARRIED Total N=23	TOTAL MARRIED Men N=14	TOTAL MARRIED Women N=9	TOTAL MARRIED Total N=23
	43	44	43	7		4	7		4	57	44	52
Change										29	11	22
Closer/Better	29	11	22							14	22	17
More adult/Independent	7	22	13	7		4		7		14	11	13
More distant	7	11	9						4			
Little or No Change	29	56	39							29	56	39
No Response										14		9
TOTAL	71	100	83	7		4	7		4			

TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP	Men N=25	Women N=29	Total N=54	Men N=25	Women N=29	Total N=54	Men N=25	Women N=29	Total N=54
TOTAL	60	79	70	8	3	6	16	17	17

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My relationship with my parents is excellent. I feel closer to them than ever and I get the feeling that they're kind of proud of me and the things I've been doing.

Three-fifths of all single respondents and about half of all married ones reported that changes had occurred in their parental relationships, most having become more positive. Some of the sample indicated that their relationship was Closer or Better, with a majority of these describing their current relationship as Good or Excellent.

Grown closer. Moving away from home. It has shown me how good and kind they were to me in my youth -- by stepping back a little I've been able to get a better perspective on the past 23 years.

Those respondents who commented that they had developed More Independent or Adult relationships tended to be women and to report that they got along Well or OK with their parents.

I get along with them better every year. I guess it's because I am older and understand them better.

Nineteen percent of the group, more single than married people, reported changes toward More Distant relationships. None of those who reported Excellent relationships with their parents reported changes toward more distance, although this change was reported for every other kind of relationship, particularly the negative ones.

We have drifted farther apart. I know what I want out of life and can't really put it in concrete terms. I am not renouncing their values, but I want something more, and they can't grasp it.

Influences

Not enough respondents answered the question concerning what influenced changes in their parental relationships to provide definitive data. However, those who did respond indicated that personal growth, understanding and tolerance most frequently influenced their changes in relationships -- usually, but not always, toward More Adult or Closer and Better relationships.

> *Became much closer. Began to realize the problems one incurs when working for a living. Not to mention raising a family too.*

> *My parents and myself are more distant - relationship is superficial. My own personal growth influenced the change. I feel good about it. I see myself clearer now. I can analyze much better where I am.*

The most frequently mentioned influence was geographical distance from parents, causing respondents to be with their parents less often. It was associated with all changes and every kind of relationship with the exception of the smallest category in which the respondent considered his relationship to be OK with one parent but not with the other. More single than married people reported this particular influence in changes in their parental relationships.

> *Being so far away from them for long periods of time has caused me more and more to view them as two <u>people</u> that I really love.*

Marriage and parenthood influenced a change toward More Adult or Closer and Better parental relations for a few of the respondents, and where feelings about these changes were reported, they were always positive. The only relationships for which this influence was not mentioned were those which were Strained or Shallow.

> *Before I got married, I lived with my parents. Therefore it was more of a mother-daughter relationship. Now, since I live away from home with my husband, it is more of a friendship relationship.*

Several reported that their parental relationships were More Distant due to different values and lack of understanding between themselves and their parents. These relationships were usually described as Strained or Shallow with one or both parents, although one person reported that he got along well with his parents anyway.

> *Pretty lousy. In a recent letter, my father casually mentioned that he had been having some prostate trouble and blamed it on my long hair (Really). Mother would like to be a grandmother.*

> *I'm very happy with our relationship, though, due to some values of theirs, I feel it's not as open and honest as it should be.*

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Respondents were asked whether or not they were satisfied with their relationships with men and with women, and why. The responses to these questions were similar for men and women. The majority of the group reported satisfaction with their relationships with both sexes; a fifth reported dissatisfaction in relationships with both men and women; another fifth was satisfied with relationships with one sex but not the other; and the remaining eleven percent were ambivalent or unsure of one or both kinds of relationships (Table 2.10).

Married people, especially married men, were most likely to report satisfactions with both kinds of relationships. Single men were the least likely to be satisfied, and most likely to be dissatisfied with both. Single people generally were more likely than married people to report dissatisfaction with both relationships. Single men more often than others reported satisfactory relationships with men but not with women.

A substantial number of the group did not indicate their reasons for satisfaction or dissatisfaction; however, among those who did, the reasons given by both men and women were nearly identical. Among those satisfied with their relationships with women, the largest proportion

TABLE 2.10 SATISFACTION AND DISSATISFACTION WITH INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS N=54

SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION	SEX AND MARITAL STATUS: MEN Single N=11	MEN Married N=14	MEN *Total* N=25	WOMEN Single N=20	WOMEN Married N=9	WOMEN *Total* N=29	*TOTAL Single* N=31	*TOTAL Married* N=23	*TOTAL Total* N=54
Satisfied with relationships with <u>both</u> Men and Women	36	71	*56*	45	56	*48*	*42*	*65*	*52*
Dissatisfied with relationships with <u>both</u> Men and Women	36		*16*	20	22	*21*	*26*	*9*	*19*
Satisfied with relationships with Men, but <u>not</u> with Women	27	7	*16*	10	11	*10*	*16*	*9*	*13*
Satisfied with relationships with Women, but <u>not</u> with Men		7	*4*	10		*7*	*6*	*4*	*6*
Unsure or Ambivalent about relationships with one or both sexes		14	*8*	15	11	*14*	*16*	*13*	*11*
Satisfied with relationships with:*									
men	64	86	*76*	55	67	*59*	*58*	*78*	*67*
women	36	79	*60*	70	67	*69*	*58*	*74*	*65*
Dissatisfied with relationships with:*									
men	36	7	*20*	30	22	*27*	*32*	*13*	*24*
women	64	14	*36*	30	33	*31*	*42*	*22*	*33*

* *These figures include responses from those who were Unsure or Ambivalent about their relationships with people of one sex, but clear about their relationships with the other.*

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reported the reason to be that these relationships were fulfilling, satisfying or happy.

> *I find the company of women emotionally satisfying, interesting and comfortable.*

> *I enjoy my relationship with women because I relate to them more closely than as friends to gossip with and to be with when there are no men around.*

Thirty-seven percent reported this same reasons for their positive relationships with men.

> *I have learned to deal with purely physical attraction, have grown even better able to become close with men as friends without feeling any insecurity as a result of absence of a sexual relationship.*

> *[Lover] and I have a pretty much equal relationship with each other. We are also good friends as well as lovers. Other relationships with men are pretty much the same as with women friends. Some I'm satisfied with, other I would like to feel closer to.*

The reason most frequently expressed by single people who were not satisfied with their relationships with one or both sexes was the desire for closer friendships or love relationships. Not surprisingly men wanted more male friends and women wanted more female friends, several of them reporting that they had moved away from old friends and had not yet made new ones.

> *I enjoy the feeling of having close friends and I truly miss the feeling.*

> *I'm satisfied with the friendships I have with some really fine men. However, I'm at the point now where a friendship that wasn't entirely platonic might be appreciated.*

CHAPTER 3

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND INVOLVEMENT

DEGREES ATTAINED

The men and women in the group were asked to report on their past and present educational experiences. Eighty-one percent of them had earned a baccalaureate degree, all from SUNY/B (Table 3.1). Nine percent had completed some post-baccalaureate work: three women and one man had earned masters degrees and one woman had received teacher certification.

Table 3.1 ACADEMIC BACKGROUND: DEGREES HELD, BY SEX, INSTITUTION, AND YEAR N=54

	SEX			INSTITUTION		YEAR			
DEGREE	Men	Women	*Total*	SUNY/B	Other	'70	'71	'72	'73
None	9	9	*19*						
BA, BS	37	44	*81*	100		4	63	13	2
MA, MS, EdM	2	6	*7*	6	2			6	2
Certification		2	*2*						

EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

In 1973, six years after they had begun college, nearly twice as many respondents were engaged in some educational pursuit as were not (Table 3.2). Thirty-five percent of the sample were enrolled in graduate or professional school either part or full time. Similar proportions of men and women were graduate students, but men were more likely than women to have undertaken professional studies. Those in professional school more commonly attended

full time, while graduate students were more apt to have attended part time. A few were undergraduates, and the remainder were involved in other continuing or vocational education endeavors.

TABLE 3.2 EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT, BY SEX AND PART/FULL TIME STATUS* N=54

	SEX AND TIME STATUS								
	MEN N=25			WOMEN N=29			*TOTAL N=54*		
EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT	Part Time	Full Time	*Total*	Part Time	Full Time	*Total*	*Part Time*	*Full Time*	*Total*
Graduate: MA/MS/EdM	16	4	*20*	14	7	*21*	*15*	*6*	*20*
Professional: JD/MBA	4	16	*20*		10	*10*	*2*	*13*	*15*
Continuing Education	8		*8*	10	3	*13*	*9*	*2*	*11*
Undergraduate	4	4	*8*		3	*3*	*2*	*4*	*6*
Vocational	4		*4*				*2*		*2*
Other	12	8	*20*	10		*10*	*11*	*4*	*15*
None			*28*			*41*			*35*
TOTAL	*48*	*32*		*32*	*24*		*42*	*28*	

*Figures include three respondents, two men and one woman, who were involved in Vocational, Continuing educational, and Other courses part time in addition to their Undergraduate and Graduate degree programs.

Degrees Sought

Most of those respondents pursuing graduate or professional studies were seeking degrees, as were all those in undergraduate school (Table 3.3). Seventy-eight percent of the men who were engaged in some educational undertaking were pursuing a degree or certification, while only fifty-three percent of the women students sought degrees.

As might be expected, students involved in Continuing Education, Vocational training, or Other educational undertakings were more likely than Undergraduate, Graduate or Professional students to report that they did not plan to earn a degree.

Feelings About Educational Pursuits

Feelings about current educational undertakings varied from very positive to extremely negative. Fewer than half of those in graduate and professional

TABLE 3.3 EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT, BY SEX AND PURSUIT OF DEGREE OR CERTIFICATION N=35

(Percentages are based on the number of respondents engaged in some educational pursuit)

EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT	PURSUIT OF DEGREE OR CERTIFICATION											
	DEGREE NOT PURSUED			DEGREE PURSUED						CERTIFICATION PURSUED		
				YES			MAYBE					
	Men N=18	Women N=17	*Total N=35*	Men N=18	Women N=17	*Total N=35*	Men N=18	Women N=17	*Total N=35*	Men N=18	Women N=17	*Total N=35*
Graduate: MA/MS/EdM		6	*3*	28	24	*26*					6	*3*
Professional: JD/MBA		6	*3*	28	12	*20*						
Continuing Education		24	*11*							6		*3*
Undergraduate				11	6	*9*						
Vocational	6		*3*									
Other	17	12	*14*		6	*3*	6		*3*	6		*3*
TOTAL	*22*	*47*	*34*	*67*	*47*	*57*	*6*		*3*	*11*	*6*	*9*

programs, but slightly more than half of the students in other programs, reported their studies to be enjoyable or worth while.

> *The carpentry class gave me a sense of doing something physically and also has given me a new respect for skilled tradesmen when I realize how much there is to know about a trade.*

> *The Indian course has made me see an alternate life style which, in my opinion, was very beautiful and one which we have completely gotten away from.*

Negative responses, including such adjectives as Boring, Disgusting, Dissatisfying, and Disappointing, were expressed by a fourth of the students, more men than women, more full-time than part-time attenders, and more who were involved in graduate or professional studies, especially law school, than those who were pursuing other programs.

> *It was a relief to finish school - getting my masters was not a joyful experience - I have had enough of formal education - found I learn more on my own - school is too sheltered and unreal an existence - many university people are spoiled and too self-centered.*

> *I am very disappointed with law school. I feel law school to be more like high school than like college. I feel it is just a means to an end, and I can't wait to reach the end.*

> *Bored - In general [school] this year has been largely repetitive especially in view of what I have learned through my job [law clerk].*

People who had returned to school after some time or were in training programs to improve work skills or acquire new job competencies were generally happy with their courses.

> *Excited. New job-related goals have been defined by courses taken.*

It has been great. I flunked out of U.B. several years ago (1968). I ended up in military service where I struggled through part time study in various places. I am now carrying well over a 3.0 average and my entire life centers around LEARNING. I feel very personally involved with my education. Strangely, I can best describe it as a feeling of dynamism.

Although many who went directly to graduate school after graduation reported that they were *tired of six straight years of college,* one woman found her masters work in religious education interesting and enjoyable.

Fine, I like what I am studying. I can also see where I've learned something (by being able to use information from last year's courses in this year's courses). I get along with my professors. (No prof at UB ever winked at me) - There again there are only eight girls in the entire school. - We are generally well-liked.

SETTING

The employment settings are defined in Table 4.2. The largest number of jobs held by members of the group were in an educational setting, and included various capacities, part or full time. This setting accounted for twenty-seven percent of the positions, more of them held by women than by men. About a fourth of the jobs were in business, half full and half part time, most of them at non-professional levels. Men were more likely than women to be involved in business full time.

Industry provided sixteen percent of the jobs. All of these were full time, nearly half of them technical and skilled trades, employing similar proportions of men and women. A tenth of the jobs were in the medical field and a fourth of the women were employed full time in this setting, accounting for the second largest percentage of employed women.

ROLE

Vocational Roles are defined as follows:

Professional: Minimum of a baccalaureate degree required.

Teacher or Librarian
Auditor or Administrator
Nurse, Occupational Therapist or Physical Therapist
Social Worker or Therapist
Scientist or Researcher
Engineer

Trainee: Degree may or may not be required. Includes participants in training programs or practicums leading to advanced positions, certification or degrees.

Artist or Musician: A degree may or may not be required depending upon the setting in which the artist performs.

Technician/Craftsman: Some formal training is required, but not a baccalaureate degree.

Performer of Service: Certain skills may be required, but not formal education or training.

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When all the Professional roles are combined, they account for thirty-nine percent of the jobs. Teachers and Librarians, mostly women, comprised the largest single category of professional workers. The role of Auditor or Administrator was the second most frequently reported professional role, each position in a different setting. Half of the women in Medicine worked as Nurses, the third largest professional role, and the others as clerk, dental assistant, and pharmacist completing her training.

Social Worker or Therapist, Scientist or Researcher, and Engineer together accounted for a quarter of the professional roles, and appear in Educational or Industrial settings. Trainees accounted for an additional eleven percent of the jobs held by respondents, and the largest number of them were legal clerkships held by men.

A third of the jobs were held by Performers of Services, including a bus driver, bookkeeper, a chief maintenance man for a bowling alley, and a gardener. These men and women were more likely to be working part time than full time, and many of them were also involved in various educational pursuits.

Sixteen percent of the jobs were held by Technicians, including computer programmers, a laboratory technician, a sanitation supervisor for a food processing plant, and senior or executive secretaries. Technicians were most often employed full time, usually in Industrial settings.

Nearly all of those who had not completed the baccalaureate degree were Performers of Services and Technicians. The exceptions included a social worker in a school working on her bachelors degree part time, and a commercial artist. Performers of Services and Technicians together accounted for fifty percent of the jobs reported. It is interesting, but not surprising, that some respondents with degrees were also filling non-professional jobs.

Feelings about Job

A majority of those working expressed clearly positive feelings about their jobs. Only ten percent, all working full time, expressed negative feelings. A few men said their jobs were OK, and a number of women who were working full time expressed mixed feelings.

SATISFYING AND DISSATISFYING ASPECTS OF JOBS

The satisfying and dissatisfying aspects of the respondents' work experiences were explored (Table 4.3). It was assumed that every job situation would include some satisfying and some dissatisfying conditions, and many respondents reported more than one of each. Respondents were more likely to report positive than negative characteristics of their work. Part-time employees named as great a variety of satisfactions and dissatisfactions as did the full-time employees.

> *I enjoy it - it is exciting and challenging - a lot of responsibility - constantly learning and interacting with others - demands creativity and problem solving - dissatisfying only in as much as a lot of time is necessarily wasted and that I am restricted in my work until I pass the Bar exam.*

Satisfying Aspects

Both men and women expressed Personal Satisfaction or Development as satisfying aspects of their jobs.

> *I love everything about my work. It's especially satisfying when I can see that I'm really being an effective teacher.*

However, many more women than men reported that Interaction with People, Co-workers or Clients, was a major source of satisfaction.

> *I like it. I work with some really fine people.*

> *I teach French and Latin at a Junior high school I'm happy doing it, because I'm working with young people and I really care for them. It is depressing when I see how little they care for themselves.*

Men were more likely than women to report Challenge, Interest or Stimulation.

> *I like it - it is challenging - no such thing as monotony - diverse. Meets my people needs, ego and recognition needs.*

TABLE 4.3 SATISFYING AND DISSATISFYING ASPECTS OF WORK, BY SEX AND PART/FULL TIME STATUS N=50

(Percentages are based on the number of respondents who were working)

	SEX		TIME STATUS		
SATISFYING ASPECTS[1]	Men N=25	Women N=25	Part Time N=14	Full Time N=36	*Total N=50*
Personal satisfaction, development, reward	32	28	36	28	*30*
Interaction with people, co-workers, clients	8	48	29	28	*28*
Challenge/Interest/Stimulation	28	12	21	19	*20*
Money/Benefit/Security	16	4	21	6	*10*
Opportunity to use talents, make decisions	12	4	21	3	*8*
Benefit to society, people	4	8		8	*6*
Little or nothing	4	8		8	*6*
No Response	4	4		6	*4*
DISSATISFYING ASPECTS[2]					
Bureaucracy/Politics/Insufficient support		28	7	17	*14*
Too little money	20	8	7	17	*14*
Reactions of teachers, students, other people	16	4		14	*10*
Boredom/Disinterest/Routine job	12	8	7	11	*10*
Full potential not used	12	4	14	6	*8*
Co-workers/Clients		16		11	*8*
Little or nothing	4	8	7	6	*6*
Schedule/Location/Travel/Transfer		12	7	6	*6*
Physical demands: Time/Pressure/Tension	4			3	*2*
Question choice of career	4		7		*2*
Other	8	8	14	6	*8*
No Response	32	12	29	19	*22*

[1]Included are two men and three women who named two satisfactions each, and one woman with two jobs who named different satisfactions for each.

[2]Included are one woman with two jobs who named different dissatisfactions for each, and three men and a woman with multiple dissatisfactions.

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Men and part-time employees were more likely than others to cite good Money or Benefits or an Opportunity to Make Decisions and assume responsibility as satisfying aspects of their jobs. Interestingly, the law clerks in the sample, all of them bored or dissatisfied with law school, fully enjoyed their positions as clerks, and were enthusiastic about their chosen profession.

> *It is sastisfying in that there is an opposition that is challenging you to beat them by using your skills and talents. Additionally the pay is good and comes in handy.*

Dissatisfying Aspects

Twenty-two percent of the sample, mostly men and part-time employees, reported no job-related dissatisfactions. Since it is not clear that these respondents were totally satisfied with their jobs, care must be taken when interpreting the responses of men and part-time employees.

The sexes clustered differentially in terms of sources of dissatisfaction as well as satisfaction. Only women, most of them full-time employees, reported frustrations of Bureaucracy, Politics, and Insufficient Support for their efforts; noted dissatisfaction with Co-workers or Clients; and cited inconveniences of Schedules or Locations.

> *It is frustrating due to having to deal with the bureaucracy and general public.*

> *I dislike my work because they are not interested in my happiness. I was very anxious to learn all I could and advance myself - but it seems I don't know the right people.*

Men, especially those employed full time, more often than women reported lack of Money and Reactions of other People to their efforts.

> *The only dissatisfying aspect about it is a below average wage and the looks I get when I tell my old friends, most of whom are selling insurance, that I'm a "Banker."*

Many of these respondents were working in their chosen profession, and most of these reported general satisfaction with what they were doing. For others, their jobs provided income while they or their spouses finished school, or filled gaps while they waited for a better job to come along. They reported fewer satisfactions, but the dissatisfying aspects that they named seemed not to be matters of great concern to them.

> *It is not very satisfying since I have a B.S. in Chemistry and little thinking is required of me, but I like the people at work, it pays my bills, and it permits me to also go to school.*

CHAPTER 5

PERSONAL PERSPECTIVES

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

Respondents were asked what they did during their leisure hours. The choices and number of activities varied widely (Table 5.1). Activities mentioned by more than half of the group were: Intellectual Activities, including reading, studying and writing; skiing, camping and other participant or spectator Sports; and Socializing at dates, movies or parties. Of these, the most popular for men and women, married and single, was reading and other Intellectual Activities. Differences by sex and marital status were evident for these and other activities, however. Women more often than men reported the pursuit of Intellectual Activities during their leisure time; single women were most likely, and single men least likely, to report this pasttime.

Interestingly, more women than men, especially single women, reported interest or participation in Sports as a leisure time activity, and again, single men were least likely to be among this group.

> *During the year (academic) I have little time but I spend most of it with friends from the dorms (other directors). I also read, play the guitar, think and jog. When I have more time in the summer I am more athletic - swimming, tennis etc.*

Two-thirds of the single people, especially single women, reported some form of Socializing as a major leisure time pursuit.

Between twenty-five and fifty percent of the respondents reported pursuing interests in Art, Music or Drama; woodworking, macramé and other Crafts; or television watching and similar Passive Behavior. Single women most frequently reported interests in the Arts, but women generally more often than men reported this interest.

TABLE 5.1 LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS N=54

ACTIVITIES	SEX AND MARITAL STATUS: MEN Single N=11	MEN Married N=14	MEN *Total N=25*	WOMEN Single N=20	WOMEN Married N=9	WOMEN *Total N=29*	*TOTAL Single N=31*	*TOTAL Married N=23*	*TOTAL Total N=54*
INTELLECTUAL: Reading/ Studying/Writing	55	64	*60*	72	67	*72*	*68*	*65*	*67*
SPORTS: Skiing/ Bowling/Camping	36	57	*48*	65	56	*62*	*55*	*57*	*56*
SOCIALIZING: Dates/ Parties/Movies	55	36	*44*	75	44	*66*	*68*	*39*	*56*
ART/MUSIC/ DRAMA	36	36	*36*	55	44	*52*	*48*	*39*	*44*
PASSIVE: TV/ Sunbathing	36	50	*44*	25	33	*28*	*29*	*43*	*35*
CRAFTS: Woodworking/ Macramé/Knitting		14	*8*	40	56	*45*	*26*	*30*	*28*
DOMESTIC: Cooking/ Housekeeping		14	*8*	30	33	*31*	*19*	*22*	*20*
TRAVEL: Sightseeing/ Exploring	9	21	*16*	20		*14*	*16*	*13*	*15*
FAMILY/ HOME	18	7	*12*		33	*10*	*6*	*17*	*11*
TABLE GAMES	27		*12*	10	11	*10*	*16*	*4*	*11*
SOCIAL ACTION: Volunteer/Ecology	2		*8*	15		*10*	*16*		*9*
ACADEMIC INVOLVEMENT	18	7	*12*	10		*7*	*13*	*4*	*9*
GARDENING: Indoor/ Outdoor/Organic				15	22	*17*	*10*	*9*	*9*
COLLECTING/ MODELS	9	7	*8*		22	*7*	*3*	*13*	*7*
PROFESSIONAL/ VOCATIONAL				10	11	*10*	*6*	*4*	*6*
SELF IMPROVEMENT: Emotional/Physical					11	*3*		*4*	*6*
RELIGION/PHILOSOPHY: Yoga/T.M.	9		*4*				*3*		*2*
PHOTOGRAPHY		7	*4*					*4*	*2*
OTHER		7	*4*	5	44	*17*	*3*	*22*	*11*

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Sailing, skiing, skating - I've been doing some crewel and have really gotten into cooking. I read quite a bit, and have season tickets to the Philharmonic. I just started taking bridge lessons - neat game! I guess I spend a lot of my leisure time sitting around with a few friends, just talking!

Painting, drawing, reading, going to galleries and museums, taking care of my plants, writing letters.

Married men were most likely to report watching television or being engaged in other Passive Behavior during leisure hours.

Relaxing - reading - TV - movies, etc. Just plain relaxing with my wife or going out with friends -

Crafts were clearly women's domain, with five times as many of these responses coming from women as from men. Domestic Activities, including cooking, baking, and cleaning, normally considered to be necessary house work, were nevertheless mentioned by a fifth of the sample, mostly women, as leisure time activity.

Bowling, playing badminton, bike riding, tennis, slimnastics, cooking, baking, knitting, typing, swimming, reading.

Among the activities reported by smaller numbers of respondents, some are almost exclusively the domain of one marital status or sex. For instance, Table Games and Social Action were mentioned almost exclusively by single people. All the women who reported Home and Family interests like decorating, child rearing, or home improvement were married, but more single than married men so reported. Married men and single women reported Travel as a leisure activity more often than others.

NEW INTERESTS

In addition to the group's being asked what activities occupied their leisure time, they were asked to list new interests that they had developed over the last year (Table 5.2). Sports and Crafts, both popular leisure activities, were the most frequently mentioned new interests. New Sports were chosen equally by men and women, single people predominating. Crafts, although still attracting primarily women, had begun to interest some men as well.

> *Sailing and skiing are interests I just picked up this year. I spent many hours sailing in Canada this summer... and really enjoyed it.*

> *I went to adult education classes in ceramics and crafts (batik and others), also worked with stained glass.*

> *Carpentry, woodworking, Indians.*

Intellectual Interests were reported as new interests by single men particularly, the group that was least likely to report Intellectual Activities as a leisure pursuit. Professional/Vocational interests were reported by all groups except single men.

> *Interests being closely allied with duties in this case - teaching methods, my own in particular.*

Social Action newly interested married men and single women, although only single people had reported it to be a leisure time activity.

> *The Feminist movement, antiques.*

Single people alone reported new interests in the Arts. Only men were developing new interests in Religion, Philosophy or Yoga, and only women reported new interests in Table Games, Self-Improvement, or Gardening.

TABLE 5.2 NEW INTERESTS, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS N=54

INTERESTS	SEX AND MARITAL STATUS: MEN Single N=11	MEN Married N=14	MEN *Total N=25*	WOMEN Single N=20	WOMEN Married N=9	WOMEN *Total N=29*	*TOTAL Single N=31*	*TOTAL Married N=23*	*TOTAL Total N=54*
SPORTS: Skiing/ Bowling/Camping	27	14	*20*	30	11	*24*	*29*	*13*	*22*
CRAFTS: Woodworking/ Macramé/Knitting	9	14	*12*	20	22	*21*	*16*	*17*	*17*
INTELLECTUAL: Reading/ Studying/Writing	18	7	*12*	10		*7*	*13*	*4*	*9*
PROFESSIONAL/ VOCATIONAL		14	*8*	10	11	*10*	*6*	*13*	*9*
SOCIAL ACTION: Volunteer/Ecology		14	*8*	15		*10*	*10*	*9*	*9*
ACADEMIC INVOLVEMENT	9	14	*12*	5	11	*7*	*6*	*13*	*9*
TRAVEL: Sightseeing/ Exploring	9	7	*8*	10		*7*	*10*	*4*	*7*
ART/MUSIC/ DRAMA	9		*4*	15		*10*	*13*		*7*
RELIGION/PHILOSOPHY: Yoga/T.M.	18	7	*12*				*6*	*4*	*6*
TABLE GAMES				5	22	*10*	*3*	*9*	*6*
SELF IMPROVEMENT: Emotional/Physical				5	11	*7*	*3*	*4*	*4*
FAMILY/ HOME	9	7	*8*				*3*	*4*	*4*
GARDENING: Indoor/ Outdoor/Organic				5	11	*7*	*3*	*4*	*4*
COLLECTING/ MODELS		7	*4*	5		*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*
DOMESTIC: Cooking/ Housekeeping		7	*4*	5		*3*			*4*
PHOTOGRAPHY		7	*4*					*4*	*2*
SOCIALIZING: Dates Parties/Movies				5		*3*	*3*		*2*
OTHER	9		*4*	10		*7*	*10*		*6*

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Married women reported the fewest new interests, single women the most, and single and married men were about equally likely to have acquired new interests. Involvement in leisure time activities was reported most frequently by single women, least often by single men, and married men and women mentioned about equal numbers of leisure activities. The extent and variety of some individual's activities and interests, as illustrated below, is impressive.

> *Meditation, pantomime, rock climbing; living alone, bluegrass and country fiddling, exploration of new possibilities for theatre, dance, music; all arts combining in various unconventional ways. Logging, the dynamics of forests, traveling.*

FEELINGS ABOUT SELF

What one word best describes how you feel about yourself? This questions has been asked of these respondents every year for the last several years. Ninety-four percent of the respondents provided this description, (Table 5.3), including all the women and married men, but only seventy-three percent of the single men. Because of the high No-response rate for single men, particular caution must be used in interpreting the responses of the single men and single people as a group.

TABLE 5.3 FEELINGS ABOUT SELF, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS N=54

	SINGLE			MARRIED			*TOTAL*		
FEELINGS	Men N=11	Women N=20	*Total N=31*	Men N=14	Women N=9	*Total N=23*	*Men N=25*	*Women N=29*	*Total N=54*
Positive	27	55	*45*	86	89	*87*	*60*	*66*	*63*
Negative	27	35	*32*	14	11	*13*	*20*	*28*	*24*
Changing	18	5	*10*				*8*	*3*	*6*
Ambivalent		5	*3*					*3*	*2*
No Response	27		*10*				*12*		*6*

The largest proportion of the sample reported Positive feelings about themselves such as *satisfied, happy, pleased, content, good, super-good, self-confident,* or *optimistic*. But, nearly one-quarter reported Negative feelings, like *disappointed, uninspired, dissatisfied,* even *defunct* and *blank*. Differences in response by sex and marital status are evident. Men and women were equally likely to report Positive feelings, but the single men who responded were less likely than others to do so. Single people were more likely than married people to report Negative feelings about themselves. Only half of the single respondents reported clearly Positive feelings, even when the positive dynamic response *growing* was included in the tabulation. The other half were Negative, Changing, or Ambivalent feelings such as *unsure, unfulfilled but patient.* Changing feelings seemed sometimes Positive and occasionally Negative, and included such self-concepts as *promising, struggling, and growing.*

SOURCE OF GREATEST PERSONAL SATISFACTION

What has given you the most satisfaction during the last year? Some reported two or more sources of personal satisfaction; where multiple responses occurred, the two most personal ones, that is those concerned with self-development, family, or interpersonal relationships, rather than academic pursuits, interests, living arrangements, or the state of the world were included in the tabulations (Table 5.4).

Job, Self, Interpersonal Relationships, and/or Families were the sources of greatest personal satisfaction for most of the respondents. Again, differences can be noted by sex and marital status. Men, both married and single, three times as often as women reported their Jobs to be a source of great personal satisfaction. This is curious because most (eighty-six percent) of the women respondents were employed. They were more likely than the men to be employed full time, and as likely as men to report liking or enjoying their jobs. However, the responses may reflect to some degree the fact that one-third of the married women were not working.

TABLE 5.4 SOURCES OF GREATEST PERSONAL SATISFACTION AND DISSATISFACTION, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS N=54

SOURCE OF SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION	MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: SINGLE Men N=11	SINGLE Women N=20	SINGLE *Total N=31*	MARRIED Men N=14	MARRIED Women N=9	MARRIED *Total N=23*	*TOTAL Men N=25*	*TOTAL Women N=29*	*TOTAL Total N=54*
Satisfaction									
Job	55	20	*32*	57	11	*39*	*56*	*17*	*35*
Self	27	40	*35*	29	33	*30*	*28*	*38*	*33*
Interpersonal Relationships	18	60	*45*	7	11	*9*	*12*	*45*	*30*
Family	9	5	*6*	29	44	*35*	*20*	*17*	*19*
Interests: Hobbies/ Sports	18		*6*	7		*4*	*12*		*6*
Academic Involvement				7	11	*9*	*4*	*3*	*4*
Other		15	*10*	7		*4*	*4*	*10*	*7*
No Response		5	*3*					*3*	*2*
Dissatisfaction									
Self	55	45	*48*	21	56	*35*	*36*	*48*	*43*
Job	18	25	*23*	29	11	*22*	*24*	*21*	*32*
Academic Involvement	9	15	*13*	29	44	*35*	*20*	*24*	*22*
Family		5	*3*	14	22	*17*	*8*	*10*	*9*
Living Arrangements	18	10	*13*				*8*	*7*	*7*
World	18	5	*10*	7		*4*	*12*	*3*	*7*
Money	9	10	*10*				*4*	*7*	*6*
Nothing	9		*3*				*4*		*2*
Other				14	11	*13*	*8*	*3*	*6*
No Response				7		*4*	*4*		*2*

Being independent enough to work in jobs for the sake of the job rather than the $ return.

Finding a job that I really enjoy and look forward to. I enjoy the learning experience more than the university experience. Possibly the responsibilities and paycheck have been very motivating.

Women were more likely than men to report some aspect of Self - personal development, achievement or growth - as a source of great personal satisfaction. Single women, far more than others, reported satisfactions deriving from their Interpersonal Relationships.

I couldn't even begin to - yes I could: My learning about myself, and my personal growth as an individual and as a friend of others. This growth and learning seems to be what it's all about.

It's hard to say - this year encompasses working in Paris, traveling in Europe, going to law school in Atlanta and quitting - now living in New York and working. I guess the most satisfaction comes from the friends I've made and the ones I've grown closer to.

Satisfactions deriving from Family life were mentioned by married people, especially women.

My marriage, my job and my relationship with my folks and in-laws, in that order.

Birth of my son.

Only men mentioned deriving satisfaction form Other interest, like sports or hobbies, and very few of the group mentioned their Academic pursuits, although two-thirds of the respondents were involved in some academic activity.

Coaching little league, because it is always challenging and daily satisfying.

My school work. As explained earlier, I once flunked out of college. It did a lot to my self-confidence, etc. I returned to S.U.N.Y.A.B. in September '72, have carried a 3.5 average so far, and this success has generated an entirely new spirit within myself.

SOURCES OF GREATEST PERSONAL DISSATISFACTION

What has given you the most dissatisfaction? A few reported two or more sources of personal dissatisfaction, and, as with the Satisfactions, where multiple responses occurred, the two most personal ones were included. One category of responses seemed to disappear: whereas Interpersonal Relationships provided an important source of satisfaction for many respondents, dissatisfactions with their relationships with others were generally expressed as personal rather than interpersonal problems - as failure on the part of the individual to maintain old friendships or develop new ones. These responses are included among the Self-related dissatisfactions.

Self, Job, and Academic Pursuits were the sources of greatest dissatisfaction to more of the respondents than were other things. Single men and married women were more likely than others to report dissatisfactions with themselves, and married men were the least apt to do so.

Living at home, working at the same place, the basic feeling of going nowhere and wasting my life.

Not meeting enough new people and doing new things because you only live once and all you get is older.

Job-related dissatisfactions were reported by all groups, single and married, men and women.

My job - no advancement

Not being able to get ahead as much as I'd like to.

Married women were least likely to report Job dissatisfactions, as they were least likely to report their jobs as sources of personal satisfaction. Apparently other aspects of their lives were more important positive and negative stimuli, because the married women who were working were enthusiastic about their jobs.

Both Academic and Family problems were more often reported by married people, and married women were especially likely to report dissatisfaction with their academic pursuits.

The feeling that I pretty much wasted 4 years at U.B. This caused me a lot of grief when I was job hunting.

My marriage - it's falling apart.

Dissatisfaction with Living Arrangements, the State of the World in general, and Money problems were cited by single people almost exclusively.

Recently, my lack of money. Generally, the feeling that there are too many of us (humans) and the planet is being raped. I despair over the neanderthal consciousness and criminal actions of those in power (the leaders-political) here and elsewhere.

HINDSIGHT

Respondents were asked what they would do differently academically, socially and personally, with their undergraduate experience if they had it to do over again. Seventeen percent of the sample, including nearly a quarter of the single people, did not respond to the question. It can

not be assumed with confidence that this lack of response is the same as a desire to change nothing, therefore comparisons of the responses of the various groups would have dubious value.

A majority of the respondents seemed to have been satisfied with their undergraduate experience, at least to the extent that they cited very little that they specifically wished they could change.

> *There is nothing I would have changed. Even if it left me totally unprepared to face the world of jobs - a little spoiled even - it did shape me as a person and show me the things that I enjoy in life, about myself, my friends and the world I live in.*

> *Nothing - unless I could have changed my personality to be less guilty and afraid - but I think I am what I am and have dealt with my feelings best I could.*

In terms of their Academic life, most respondents who wanted to change something wished they had taken other courses or a different major, or that they had been more involved and applied themselves with greater self-discipline while they were in school.

> *I wish I had majored in Psych or Soc and taken History as electives.*

> *One thing - I should have applied myself a little more academically. I would then have a degree to hang on my wall.*

A few others wished they had had a better idea of what they wanted to do with their lives and had received better vocational counseling.

> *Academically - I wish that I had known what I wanted to do, so that my efforts in school would have been more directed towards a realistic job area.*
> *Socially - wouldn't change a thing.*
> *Personally - I personally don't understand what you mean by this.*

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A few respondents reported a wish to change their Social experiences as undergraduates, most frequently wishing they had been more aware and involved in things that were going on around them. Others wished they could change Personal aspects of their lives while in undergraduate school. Those who did usually wished that they had been more self-aware and less shy or had gone away from home to school.

> *Socially - participated more in the social community.*

> *I wish I had been less shy. It prevented me from opening up and meeting people. My shyness also prevented me to open up in many classes and I feel I've lost much in not getting more involved in classes....*

> *I was satisfied academically but I wish I had gone out of town to school. I think a person matures more quickly when he breaks away from the family unit at an early age. I think the family can still remain close knit if the children go away to school.*

CHAPTER 6

OVERVIEW

Both similarities and differences were observed among responses of the single and married men and women in the sample. These data must be considered with caution. Although two-thirds of the women in the original sample were included in this group, fewer than half of the men were represented. Therefore differences reported here cannot be generalized to either the original sample or to the 1967 freshman class of SUNY/B.

In considering differences between the responses of the sexes (Table 6.1), it seems apparent that women's concerns were more often centered around themselves and their relationships with others, whether at home or at work. Men's concerns seem to have centered on their education and career development and security. Contrasts can be cited as well between single and married people (Table 6.2), although several of these contrasts are sex-related.

The similarities between single women and married men point to some areas of common experience between these two groups. They seemed happier than others with their state in life, content with their living arrangements, with their female friendships, and with their undergraduate experiences. They were less likely than others to report Self as a source of personal dissatisfaction. They reported traveling as a leisure activity more often than others, less often mentioned Home and Family interests, and more often reported Social Action as a new interest.

Generally speaking, men and women, single and married, were happy with their marital status, got along with their parents and friends of both sexes, were involved in some educational pursuit, were working part or full time and were pleased with their jobs. Reading and other intellectual pursuits occupied part of their leisure time, and sports were likely to be among their new interests. Both men and women expressed positive feelings about themselves and satisfaction with their undergraduate experience.

TABLE 6.1 DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN* N=54

MEN Single: N=11 Married: N=14 (44% of the men in the 1967 sample) GREATER PROPORTIONS OF MEN THAN WOMEN REPORTED:	VARIABLE	WOMEN Single N=20 Married: N=9 (67% of the women in the 1967 sample) GREATER PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN THAN MEN REPORTED:
Feeling: Good, Content, OK (Single) Living with Parents and Siblings Living in a House	LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	Feeling: Great (Single) Living with Friends of the Same or Opposite Sex Living in an Apartment
Being Married Feeling: Positive (Single) Hope to find the right person to marry (Married) It is Good or Great because Advantages outweigh the Disadvantages	MARITAL STATUS	Being Single Feeling: Dislike, Unhappy, Miserable and Hope to find someone to marry (Single) Positive feelings because they enjoy Freedom and Independence (Married) Appreciate Love and Companionship Marriage provides
Working Working and Homemaking Working is Good or Convenient Enjoy additional income	SPOUSE'S ACTIVITIES	Working and Attending School Happy or Unhappy because spouse is
Don't want any	CHILDREN	Want/Probably will want some day
Change in relationship influenced by: Personal Growth, Understanding or Tolerance; Different values (Single) Relationship is OK or Typical	RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS	Positive relationship Changed toward more Adult relationship (Married) Relationship remained the same
Satisfied with relationship with men (Single) Dissatisfied with relationship with women	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS	Relationships with men were Happy and Fulfilling Wanted Closer Relationships with men
Pursuing degrees (Part-time students) Found it Enjoyable or Worthwhile	EDUCATION	No current educational undertaking

*Differences of at least ten percent are tabulated

Cont'd on next page

76/77

TABLE 6.1 (Cont'd.) DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN* N=54

MEN Single: N=11 Married: N=14 (44% of the men in the 1967 sample) GREATER PROPORTIONS OF MEN THAN WOMEN REPORTED:	VARIABLE	WOMEN Single: N=20 Married: N=9 (67% of the women in the 1967 sample) GREATER PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN THAN MEN REPORTED:
Worked part time Graduate work was relevant to job Job was OK	EMPLOYMENT	Worked in Medical Field Worked full time in Education Feelings: Mixed Undergraduate work was Relevant to job
Interest, Challenge, Stimulation Money and Benefits were good	SATISFYING ASPECTS OF WORK	Interactions with People (Co-workers, clients)
Lack of money Reactions of others to job	DISSATISFYING ASPECTS OF WORK	Bureaucracy, politics, insufficient funds Co-workers or clients Inconvenience of schedule or location
TV and other Passive Behavior	LEISURE ACTIVITIES	Reading and other Intellectual Activities Sports Socializing Art, Music, Drama Crafts Domestic activities, like Cooking Gardening
Religion, Philosophy, Yoga	NEW INTERESTS	Table Games
Job-related Interests in Sports or Hobbies	SOURCES OF PERSONAL SATISFACTIONS	Self-development
	SOURCES OF PERSONAL DISSATISFACTIONS	Self

64/84

*Differences of at least ten percent are tabulated.

TABLE 6.2 DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE BETWEEN SINGLE AND MARRIED PEOPLE* N=54

SINGLE Men: N=11 Women: N=20 — GREATER PROPORTIONS OF SINGLE THAN MARRIED PEOPLE REPORTED:	VARIABLE	MARRIED Men: N=14 Women: N=9 — GREATER PROPORTIONS OF MARRIED THAN SINGLE PEOPLE REPORTED:
Feeling: Good for now, Convenient Mixed	MARITAL STATUS	Feeling: Very Good or Great
Feeling: Mixed Would like both Companionship and Freedom Good Relationships with People	LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	Wanted or planned to buy a House
Relationship: Strained or Shallow More Distant	PARENTAL RELATIONSHIP	Positive Relationship which has remained the Same Marriage and/or Parenthood influenced a change toward Closer, Better or More Adult relationships
Dissatisfied Wanted Closer relationships Lacked Self-confidence or Maturity	RELATIONSHIPS WITH WOMEN	Wanted More Friend Satisfied
Dissatisfied Wanted Closer relationships	RELATIONSHIPS WITH MEN	Satisfied
Socializing Table Games Social Action (Men) Fewest leisure activities (Women) Most leisure activities	LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES	TV and Passive Behavior Family and Home activities Collecting
Sports Art, Music, Drama (Women) Most new Interests	NEW INTERESTS	(Women) Fewest New Interests

*Differences of at least ten percent are tabulated.

Cont'd. on next page

80/81

TABLE 6.2 (Cont'd.) DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE BETWEEN SINGLE AND MARRIED PEOPLE* N=54

SINGLE Men: N=11 Women: N=20 GREATER PROPORTIONS OF SINGLE THAN MARRIED PEOPLE REPORTED:	VARIABLE	MARRIED Men: N=14 Women: N=9 GREATER PROPORTIONS OF MARRIED THAN SINGLE PEOPLE REPORTED:
Negative Changing	FEELINGS ABOUT SELF	Positive
Interpersonal Relations	SOURCES OF PERSONAL SATISFACTIONS	Family life
Living arrangements Money	SOURCES OF PERSONAL DISSATISFACTIONS	Academic Involvement Family life

*Differences of at least ten percent are tabulated.

83/28

COMMENTS OF RESPONDENTS

A space for comments was provided at the end of the questionnaire. Among them were the following:

...I've taken a great deal of time answering this questionnaire, as the questions pertained to things which I don't normally think about. I'll be looking forward to hearing from you again.

Will I be receiving these questionnaires for the rest of my life?

Thanks for another opportunity to kind of examine what I've been doing for the past year and why.

This questionnaire is awfully long.

I apologize for the delay in getting this back to you. It took me a long time to think and write - I seldom had more than half an hour at a time that I could or when I felt like sticking with it. The subject (of myself) is a heavy one for me now - too complex to dash off easily.

I have enjoyed this study very much. I am impressed with the follow-through and the sensitivity to detail. Too many studies are done haphazardly or have the answers filled in the blanks before the test begins. Thank you -

I have been happier during this past year than during any other time in my life.

I am an Adult now. The past is gone and now just the future remains. I think I have combined good luck and some talent into reasonable success. If I can continue I foresee no insurmountable problems.

I am generally happy with my position. I hope to eventually get my doctorate and teach in a university. I would like the life style associated with that of a university professor. I'd like to enjoy my work yet not let it be my total existence. I'd also like to be able to travel. I'd be very interested in any data on the project you could supply as it becomes available.

College for me was a sort of first and last fling of foolishness. There'a a difference between having fun and having a life of fun. One has to have enjoyment, but he learns to temper it with purposes, objectives, and wisdom. When I learn to do that as well as I can, I will be a truly responsible and complete human.

Sorry I took so long in sending this back - haven't been staying in one place for the last few months - but am settled now.

Caught me at a bad time as school is getting on me and just can't wait to get out. In a bit of a low right now until I find a job.

Sorry about taking so long to get this to you. It's just that I have been busy going to school and tutoring. I also have to get myself in the proper mood in order to encounter this questionnaire. Personally I prefer the interview to the questionnaire. By the way, I find this all to be extremely theraputic. It gives me a chance to look at myself.

This has been a pretty good year overall. I found some people with whom I can learn, grow, and relate. I expanded my activities and interests and began to move away from home. Financially I have had some negative and frustrating experiences but with the help of friends and good experiences I've often been able to see beyond the immediate hassle to my own sense of values and priorities.

I didn't send the questionnaire back last year because I couldn't get it together to fill it out. I was quite confused and unhappy at the time. As you can see, things have changed. I left home a year ago today and have lived in [City] *and* [State] *during which time I've grown more happy and stable than I ever thought possible.*

The questionnaire did not get wasted, however. I wrote many poems and a few good letters on it.

I hope it hasn't been too depressing to read this - it seems to read like a grade B movie script - watery, depressing, not very interesting, but these last two months (which is almost how long it's taken me to answer this) have been particularly bad. I'm sure I'll perk up when spring gets here (if it gets here!)

I wouldn't change places with anyone I know. I think I am just as happy if not happier than just about anyone I know. My problems may seem big at times, but they are no worse than anyone elses.

A very good year, even if I do complain a lot. All the little problems seems so "little" when you're in love and feel wanted - and needed. (Write more often, I don't get much mail.)

APPENDIX

1973 BIOGRAPHY OF A CLASS QUESTIONNAIRE

1967 Interview Group

I MARITAL DATA

Date _____

A Single____ Married ____
Separated____
Divorced ____
Widowed ____
Remarried____

B How do you feel about your marital status?
Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

C If married:

1. What is your spouse doing (e.g., working, attending school, homemaking, etc.)?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. How do you feel about what he/she is doing?

_____

_____

_____

_____

II CHILDREN

A. Do you have children? ____Yes ____No

B. How do you feel about having children?
Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

C. If you have children, how many? How old?

Number	Age(s)	If adopted, child's age when adopted
_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

III LIVING ARRANGEMENT

A. What is your living arrangement?
Type (e.g., house, apartment, dorm)? With whom?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

B. How do you feel about it?
Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

IV PARENTAL FAMILY

A. 1. Please describe your interpersonal relationship with your parents.

2. What changes have occurred in your relationship with your parents in the last two years?
   What influenced the change?
   How do you feel about the change?
   Why?

B. 1. Please describe your relationship(s) with your siblings, if any.

2. What changes have occurred in this (these) relationship(s) in the last two years?
   What influenced the change?
   How do you feel about the change?
   Why?

V OTHER INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

A. 1. What kinds of relationships do you now have with women?
Is this a change from 2 years ago?
If so: What is the change?
What influenced it?

2. Are you satisfied with the kinds of relationships you have with women? ____Yes ____No
Why?

B. 1. What kinds of relationships do you now have with men?
Is this a change from 2 years ago?
If so: What is the change?
What influenced it?

V OTHER INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS (Cont'd.)

2. Are you satisfied with the kinds of relationships you have with men? ____Yes ____No
Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

VI LEISURE TIME

In what ways do you spend your leisure time?

_____

_____

_____

_____

VII INTERESTS

Have you developed any new interests this year? ____Yes ____No
If so: What one(s)?

_____

_____

_____

_____

VIII EDUCATION

A. What, if any, academic degree(s) do you now hold? From what school(s)?

Degree	School	When obtained
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

B. In what educational pursuits have you been involved this year? (Check as many as apply.)

	Part Time	Full Time	School
1. None____(Skip to IX)			
Undergraduate School	____	____	_____
Graduate School	____	____	_____
Vocational School	____	____	_____
Continuing Education	____	____	_____
Other*	____	____	_____

*Please Specify: _____

2. Program/course(s) enrolled in: _____

_____

3. Are you working toward a degree? ____Yes ____No
If so: What degree? _____
When do you expect to obtain it? _____
If not: What is your purpose in taking the course(s)? _____

_____

_____

C. How do you feel about your educational experience this year? Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

IX VOCATION

A. Are you working now? ____Yes ____No

1. If so: a. How many hours a week? _____
b. What type of work?
What do you do?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

c. How do you feel about your work?
In what way is it satisfying?
In what way is it dissatisfying?

_____

_____

_____

_____

d. Is your undergraduate or graduate course work relevant to your work?
Undergraduate ____Yes ____No
Graduate ____Yes ____No
If so: In what way?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. If not working:
What are you doing now?
How do you feel about it?
Why?

_____

_____

_____

X YOU

A. What has given you the most satisfaction during the last year?
Why?

B. What has given you the most dissatisfaction?
Why?

C. In what ways was your life this year different from what you had expected it to be?
How do you feel about it?
Why?

X YOU (cont'd.)

D. What one word best describes how you feel about yourself? _____

E. How would you describe yourself? _____

F. What pleases you about yourself?
Why?

G. What displeases you about yourself?
Why?

XI HINDSIGHT

What, if anything, do you wish you had done differently about your undergraduate career - academically, socially or personally? Why?

XII COMMENTS (About anything!)

That's all for another year

THANK YOU!